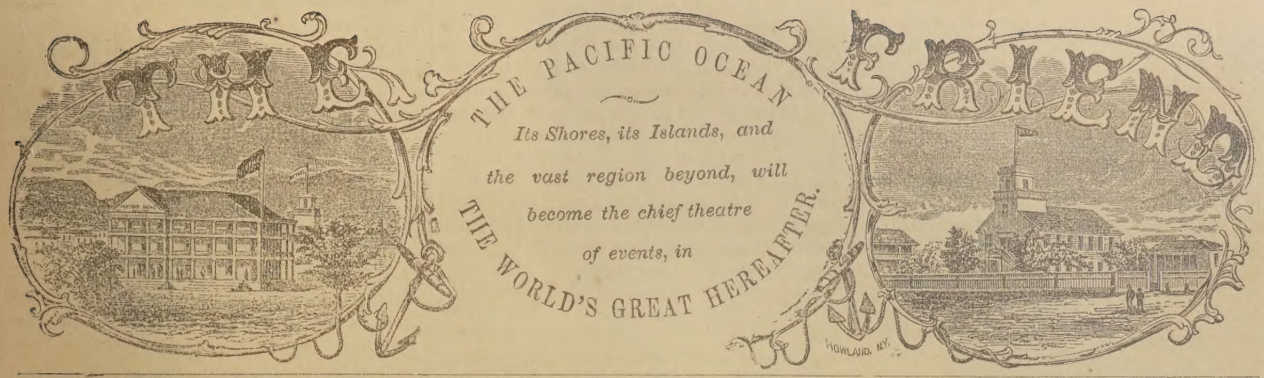

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THE FRIEND,

APRIL 1, 1882.

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Total Prohibition.

Does the hand point on the dial plate indicate that the hour has come for the total Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors? We hope it has. There are surely marked indications that this event is in the near future. All honor to the advocates of the health-giving and life-saving measure.

At a late meeting of the Y. M. C. A. a Committee was appointed to address circulars on this subject, to the Clergy of all religious denominations in the kingdom. While this work was in progress, lo help comes from an unexpected quarter, and such help as we hardly expected. or were prepared to look for, hence the more cheering and encouraging.

In the recent convention of Planters, among other measures discussed, that relating to the use of intoxicating liquors among the overseers and laborers was brought forward. After the *pros* and *cons* were fairly presented. a vote was called for and *every member* stood up and manfully declared his opinion, and recorded his vote in favor of Total Prohibition of all intoxicating liquors. Perhaps, we ought not to be surprised at this noble and grand stand, because our Planters are shrewd and sensible men, desirous of quiet and order, and eager for success in their business, while many of them feel the moral force of this vital question of the age.

We now call upon all the friends of Temperance, of morality, of good order, and every good work, to come forward and unite to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to rid our Island Kingdom of the terrible curse of Intemperance. Have not a sufficient number of victims, among our Kings, our Chiefs, our common people, our foreign residents, our shipmasters, our sailors, our visitors and others, been laid upon the altar of intemperance and gone down to the drunkard's grave? We can speak knowingly upon this subject; and we know when we assert that intemperance, if not *the* great evil of the land, yet is a sin and a curse, which human language fails to portray or the most vivid imagination to conceive. We have fought it "on this line" for forty years, and most heartily shall we rejoice to see the curse removed! It is a great curse! The Bible says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

A Good Sermon.—The Rev. Mr. Logan from Micronesia, not only preached a good Missionary Sermon, but a good Sermon in other respects, at the Bethel, Sabbath morning, March 12th, on the text, Joshua III, 1. "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." It was a most suggestive discourse, showing how much there was for man to perform, before attaining his full stature as a man such as God designed he should be, intellectually, morally and spiritually. He then briefly applied the subject to the great missionary enterprise. Africa, India, China and other parts of the heathen world, yet remained to be possessed. He took hopeful views of the missionary work. We trust his visit to his native land will restore his health and when another year rolls around he will be on his return to his field of labor in Micronesia.

Japanese Students.—It was pleasant to hear the handsome compliments which Prof. Scott paid to Japanese students, who had studied in foreign countries, on their return to their native land. He remarked that a student might not have ten dollars' worth of furniture in his house, but he had plenty of good books He would expend most of his surplus money in the purchase of new books from England and America.

Remarks of Edward A. Bond, Esq., at the Funeral of Mrs. A. W. Newell, of Boston, who died January 2d, 1882.

I have been asked to say a few words on this occasion as one who knew our friend at an earlier period than most of those who have gathered here. It was my privilege to know her during her residenee at Honolulu, at a time which I believe she always looked back upon as one of the most interesting and one of the happiest periods of her life.

The remark has often been made that they who have lived together at the Sandwich Islands seem to have a peculiarly strong feeling of mutual interest, something of clannishness. This is not strange. Aside from the charm of a perfect climate and the glorious mountain and ocean scenery which they have enjoyed together, there was something in the isolated position, especially in the early days of Mrs. Newell's life at the Islands that tended to draw people together. Her first voyage to Honolulu was made on a small schooner around the Horn, where for weeks and months she was shut up with her husband and family. I do not know whether it was the fact in her case, but it may well have been, that she brought the news of her own sailing, for the Island residents were often many months without tidings from home. The number of inteligent right-minded men, was very small, and of women, much smaller, and they were surrounded by the natives who were only one remove from heathenism and barbarism, and by a class of white men, who were as much lower than the natives, as their much greater natural force could make them. No wonder then that that little company was closely drawn together.

Our friend was a woman of positive character. She was strongly attached to that form of Christian belief which she had early accepted and in which she had grown up. When therefore a young Minisrer of her own faith had drifted as it were out to Honolulu, she gave him a hearty welcome. There were some otheres of the same way of thinking, but the most of the Americans about her had left their country some years before,

when the spirit of controversy was rife, and the denominational lines were very sharply drawn, and they had been too much isolated from the world, and too closely occupied with practical Missionary work, to review their opinions. In spirit and in practice they were liberal, in doctrine they were far behind their brethren at home.

For a few weeks a little company met from week to week, in a very rude "upper chamber" of a warehouse to worship God after the manner of their fathers. It was a very pleasant season to them all, and to none more so than to our friend these meetings were brought to a sudden close by the illness of the young Minister, her kindness and tenderness of heart were shown in her ministrations to his comfort in many ways, that he will never forget. Mrs Newell's sympathies were not however, confined within any denominational line. There was an eminently Catholic spirit, as time went on, the marvellous growth of California and the increased facilities for trade to the Pacific caused an overflow of population to the Islands. This consisted largely of the sick and the destitute. Many crossed to Honolulu in the hope of recruiting powers already exhausted beyond help, and found themselves dying in a strange land. The good Father Damon who always read his commission as Seamen's Chaplain, to cover every case when he could render help, found himself overwhelmed with the care of these strangers. It was then that the good women of Honolulu took up the work, and formed themselves into a "Strangers' Friend Society." Our friend was one of the founders, and the first President of this Society, and so long as she remained in the place her devotion and her fine executive talent was its main support, as can well be understood by those who have been her later neighbors.

There is however, another reason why this family have wished to recall the Island life of their loved one. To these children this is in a certain sense a double memorial service, and it has seemed to them meet that one should take part in it. who had known and held dear both Father and Mother.

It is a beautiful trait of our humanity—this universal desire to offer some parting tribute to our loved ones, fefore we lay away out of sight the earthly caskets which their indwelling spirits sanctified. No religion worthy of the name has ever won any way among men, that did not recognize and provide for this craving of our hearts. Too often these services are overlaid with ceremony or with an unchristian gloom, but in their inner meaning, they are very beautiful They are at once phophecy and proof of our immortality. Who but must feel this on an such an occasion as the present. Our faith is sometimes sorely tried, when we see the apparent eclipse of a mind tied to a worn out and decaying body But here there was nothing of this. We think of our friend as holding to the very end, all those rare qualities of heart and intellect which had charmed us in earlier years. We think of her rejoicing in the beauty and cheer of that lovely New Year's morning, and then of coming home through the evening's storm with spirits quickened by the pleasant meeting at the Church and by the contest with the elements, then of her last waking hours given to writing a letter to the far off son, and to kindly ministrations to the invalid. What could death do here? Was she not raised up to heaven in a chariot of fire before our very eyes? It is indeed good for us to be here. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the son who may not be here to-day. This privilege of paying the last affectionate rites to her dead, our friend was deprived of. The husband, a noble, large-hearted man, the partner for years of hor joys and sorrows, her companion on the sea and on the land, went out from his home in high hope and health, and came not back. His grave is somewhere beneath the waves of the Pacific. Her loving heart knew all the agony of hope deferred, though she never lost her faith in God or her kindly interest in her friends and neighbors. And now it is something it seems to me, very proper and very pleasant that these children should wish to join in this service, the Father and Mother whom God in his Providence had sundered in life, but whom with the eye of faith they now see united.

In publishing the foregoing remarks of our esteemed friend, Mr. Bond at the funeral of Mrs Newell, we naturally recall the sad event of Capt Newell's loss at sea, more than twenty years ago. For many years he had been navigating the waters of the Pacific, running between Honolulu and San Francisco and occasionally to other ports. In 1848, we recall a trip which he made to San Francisco, in command of the Schooner Honolulu. He furnished a free passage to that port, for the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, who had been invited to go thither as the first Minister of the Gospel to labor among the people of California. On his arrival there, a deputation waited upon him before landing, and offered him a salary of $2,500 to officiate as Chaplain for one year to the "citizens of San Francisco."

There was lying in the port of San Francisco at the time, His Majesty's Schooner Kamehameha III, in command of the late Capt, Joseph O. Carter, who ordered a salute of seven guns in honor of Capt Newell's arrival, bringing a Chaplain-Missionary from Honolulu.

Subsequently, Capt Newell continued his voyages, until he was unfortunately lost, with his vessel at sea, on a voyage to Sydney, in 1859. After leaving port, nothing was ever definitely heard from him or his vessel, the Vaquero, unless it might have been a sign-board picked up at sea and taken to Valparaiso, upon which was found the name—in part—of the vessel, "Va."

Three children survive, two daughters residing in Boston, and Capt Newell now lying in port in command of the Amy Turner.

The Strangers' Friend Society, of which Mrs. Newell was the first President, we are happy to state, still holds on the even tenor of its usefulness. Only, by a very late mail, we received a letter, from Mr. William Brown dated Santa Barbara, from which we quote as follows:

"I take this opportunity of thanking 'The Ladies' Strangers' Friend Society.' I never had such kindness shown me as was done in Honolulu."

Peter Cooper at 93.

The founder of the Cooper Institute in New York City, celebrated his 93d birth-day on the 12th of last January. These are some of the remarks which he made in reference to that event in his life, as reported in the *T. Y. observer*:

"I shall be ninety-one years old on the 12th day of this month. When I was born there were only 27,000 inhabitants in this city. My mother was born on the spot where now stands St. Paul's Church, Broadway, Vesey and Fulton streets, and she remembered the old stockade built to keep out the Indians. I remember the post and rail fence around the negro burial ground where Stewarts wholesale store was—Broadway and Chambers street."

"I remember," said Mr. Cooper; "I was about nine years old at the time, when Washington was buried. That is, he was buried at Mount Vernon; but we had a funeral service in old St. Paul's. I stood in front of the Church, and I recall the event well, on account of his old white horse and his trappings. Yes I have lived under the administrations of all the Presidents of the Republic."

Mr. Cooper spoke of two matters of special consequence to the public at the present time. In the first place, he most heartily approved of the recent movement for large lending libraries. In the twenty-three years' existence of the Cooper Institute over $2,000,000, he said, had been expended upon it, and, from his experience, he thought that these public libraries should be endowed with from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. There should be, he thought, at least six of these libraries in the city. The library buildings should be tasteful but comparatively enexpensive.

"I should be glad to know," he added, "that some rich man had given a sufficient sum for the endowment and sustaining of these libraries. For some years there were annually over six hundred thousand readers in the Cooper Institute Library. Last year the readers numbered more than four hundred thousand Comparatively few books were stolen or mutilated. Sometimes, but not often, we have a case calling for punishment."

We have inserted the foregoing remarks of Mr. Cooper for the purpose of calling the attention of our Honolulu and Island community to the importance of sustaining and endowing the "Public Library and Reading Room," now in successful operation.

Mr. Cooper remarks, that before the age of 21, he was master of three trades, viz:

"'I had learned three trades by the time I was twenty-one years old—one of them on what is now the corner of Broadway and Chambers street. I could make every part of a hat, and for several years worked in an

ale brewery with my father. In my seventeenth year I entered as apprentice to the coach-making business, in which I remained four years, till I became 'of age.' I made for my employer a machine for mortising the hubs of carriages, which proved very profitable to him, and was, perhaps, the first of its kind used in this country. When I was twenty-one years old my employer offered to build me a shop and set me up in business, but as I always had a horror of being burdened with debt, and having no capital of my own, I declined his kind offer. He himself became a bankrupt. I have made it a rule to pay everything as I go."

We are ready to ask, has not the time fully come to build and endow a Public Library and Reading Room, on a permanent foundation? See what Peter Cooper a mechanic has done for New York, in the endowment of Cooper Institute! Let some one of our rich men be encouraged to do the same for Honolulu. We have men able to do it. Some have made fortunes on the Hawaiian Islands, and left for Europe and America, who should return a portion of their wealth for the benefit of our Island community. Fortunes have been accumulated here and are now being spent abroad. We call upon them to come forward and aid in building up a *Public Library, Oahu College, the Y. M. C. A.* There would surely be a propriety and justice in a rich man's wealth being, in part at least, expended where it was accumulated. It seems unjust for rich men to draw their wealth from a community and do "little or nothing," to benefit that community, beyond the mere pittance of their taxes. This is to-day the curse of Ireland, non-residents live upon the rents of their poor tenants. After a similar style, it is easy to notice how wealth is flowing away from the Hawaiian Islands, to enrich non-residents. We advocate the building up of home institutions, Schools, a Public Library, the Y. M. C. A., and all institutions conducive to the welfare of our home-community.

Chinese Professor Ko Kua Hua.

Professor Ko Kun Hua, the Chinese instructor at Harvard College, died suddenly, last week, in Cambridge, Mass., of pneumonia. He came to this country in 1879, when he began a three years' engagement to teach Chinese. In his native land he was distinguished for his attainments in the Mandarin Chinese and general Chinese literature. He published a volume of poems in China, and had prepared an English translation of them which he hoped soon to publish. He had only four or five pupils at Harvard; but was very successful as a teacher. Funeral services were held in the College Chapel, on Thursday. Rev. Dr. Everett Dean of the Divinity School, delivered a eulogy and passages from Confucius and the New Testament were read. His body will be taken to China for burial.—*Exchange.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HYMNS AND POEMS, BY THE LATE HENRIETTA BIRD (WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR) Edinburgh, 1881.—A friend in Scotland has sent us a copy of this Poetical little book, containing beautiful effusions from the pen of a sister of Mrs. Bishop formerly Miss Bird, so favorably known in the literary world, by her travels on the Hawaiian Islands, Rocky Mountains and Japan. Aside from the pleasure derived from the perusal of these Hymns and Poems, we have been especially interested in the biographical sketch, for we take for granted, that the home-life and early associations of Henrietta must have been not unlike, if not the same as those of her sister Isabella L., whose writings are now so extensively read in England and America; while it may truly be asserted that no tourist over the groups of Islands has ever delineated more vividly, our Island scenery, and her description of the Volcano of Kilauea, has never been surpassed by any other writer.

"When one thinks of how this character had been formed, it becomes clear that her nature was originally exceptionally fine. Those who knew her father once a Calcutta barrister, but afterwards for many years one of the most devoted ministers of the Church of England, who spent years of constant toil in a city parish, and the autumn of his days not less assiduously in a quiet country district, bear testimony to his ability, culture, and nobleness of heart. Her mother was a Christian lady in every respect, well worthy of being the wife of such a man. Her sister is one of the most adventurous travellers and brilliant writers of the day. When one considers these relationships, one can well understand the sound basis of head and heart with which she was from the first endowed. her home-training and early education were of the most careful kind, and from childhood she moved in circles conspicuous for culture, intelligence and piety. Beyond the mere lessons, there were family reading of English classics in winter and summer evenings, and in autumn there were wanderings in picturesque and historic districts. Apart from her immediate home circle she had many relatives and friends who had risen to leading places in their various professions: among others, Dr. Bird Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother, the Bishop of Winchester. Thus in her early days she enjoyed frequent intercourse with the most cultivated society in England. Such intercourse does more than anything else to render children intelligent, as only a very dull mind can fail to be awakened when enjoying such companionship, and one so receptive and sympathetic as hers necessarily became developed in a larger degree.

The special culture of her mind in the directions of science and classics was for the most part obtained after the death of her father, when she, with her mother and sister, took up her residence in Edinburgh. The establishment of classes for ladies, conducted by the Professors of the University, was of the greatest service to her. In successive years she took up different subjects, and in particular she seemed to enjoy Natural Philosophy, Greek, and English Literature. She labored diligently at the class work prescribed in each department, and afterwards enlarged her knowledge by private reading."

CONSTITUTION OF U. S. IN CHINESE.

A very interesting document has been prepared by a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and forwarded by His Excelleney Chen Lan Pin, to the Foreign Office at Peking as one of the official returns of his Legation. This is no less than a complete translation of the Constitution of the United States into Chinese, accompanied by an elaboate commentary, both by Mr. Tsai Sih Yung, one of the young attaches of the Legation. Mr. Tsai Sih Yung; it is said, is not over thirty-three years of age, and has been in America for about three years. While in China he took his bachelor's degree in the public examinations at Canton, and is thus a Chinese of the Chinese—one of the literati. He comes of a distinguished family whose preserved memorial tablets cover a space of more than a thousand years. The title- page of the best-known and most valuable work on China, written by one of our first Chinese scholars, remarks the writer in the *Nation*, contains an inscription in Chinese characters which at once betrays its foreign authorship. In general, those Chinese who are sufficiently advanced in their own literature to write a *Chinese* style suitable for such a document have spent far too many of the years of their lives in its attainment to permit of their acquisition of an alien idiom. The translation in question has had the great advantage of an examination by the learned Dr. Williams, of Yale College, who found but two trifling errors in the first daught. These have been corrected, and after repeated revisions the document has been forwarded to Peking under the seal of the Embassy. If for no other reason; its value in giving exact notions of our forms of government to the ruling powers of Chinese diplomacy can hardly be overestimated. This labor of love has brought to Mr. Tsai the high title of *Tsjin*—a third (highest) degree of scholars.—*Independent*

A bar-room census was recently taken at Bristol, England, with remarkable results. All persons entering the public houses on one Saturday night, between seven and eleven o'clock, were diligently counted, and it was found that out of a population of 206,000 more than one-half, 105,000 so entered; 54,074 of them being men, 36 803 women, and 13,415 children.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Charles Darwin, the naturalist, recently wrote to Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan. "I had always thought that the civilization of Japan was the most wonderful thing in history; but I am now convinced that what the missionaries have done in Terra del Fuego, in civilizing the natives, is equally wonderful."

Our Chinese Sunday School.

(Communicated.)

The Chinese Sunday School, like some other good things in Honolulu, was begun under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., about eight years ago, and like many other things, afterwards of larger proportions, had a small beginning. The School opened with about a dozen scholars. They were mostly from Mr. Dunscomb's evening school, and were then either regular attendants there, or had been previously. At the beginning, the scholars were all adults. The teachers were those men and women, or the larger boys and girls, who felt glad to take up some good work and had self-denial sufficient for this. At first there was no regular superintendent but some member of the Y. M. C. A. took charge of the school by arrangement from week to week. There could be little of general exercise at first, for no one knew enough of English to take part, except the teachers. The school was always opened by prayer by the superintendent, the Chinese devoutly bowing the head in imitation of the teacher, though they did not understand so much as the Amen of the prayer. In a little while the scholars began to join in the simple hymns sung, such as "Jesus loves me, that I know," and "There is a Happy Land." Their singing was marvelous. The Chinaman carries his principle of "quid pro quo" into his singing. He is not going to skip or hurry along because some other singer has got ahead of him, but he means to get the full benefit of all his exertions and every word of the hymn. They have little idea of time, but each is for himself, and to be "hindermost," does not trouble him at all His only idea is to attend to *his* performance without regard to his neighbors. The singing is a trial of gravity to the teachers. The faces of some of the Chinese are so solemn, and of others so distressed as though the sound 'hardly departed from them," and others look so doubtful about attempting a performance so barbarian to them, and on the whole the sounds produced are so funny, to keep the face straight requires self-control and practice. At first there was no book adapted to the pupils. When a scholar comes into the school, unless he has been to school before, he is put to the alphabet, of course. Some of the scholars have acquired this in a single Sunday This learned, he goes on to easy words. With the utmost patience, the scholar new to English and newly arrived in this country, has gone over the lesson "Is he up? He is up. Is it he? It is he He is up on it," pronouncing the words, but having no idea of their meaning. Then the teacher must contrive to explain the meaning of these separate words, and the interesting propositions they make when put together. Consider the ingenuity necessary to explain intelligibly to a Chinaman the meaning of *he* or *it*—and they are among the easiest of explanations Some of the scholars are very eager for the meaning of every word, and this, with the unabated interest they always show in their lessons is a great stimulus to the teacher. One often gets a new idea of the meaning of English words, and the subtle relationship different words have to each other in meaning, by hearing a Chinaman's substitute for the right word to express a certain idea. If I should ask Ahlau for anything he could not find, he would tell me it was "lost away." It never occurred to me, till I heard him use the expression, that *lost* and *away* had anything of the same meaning. We who have had the Chinese in our families so long, will need no description of his characteristics. The patience and thoroughness of the Chinese promised well for his continuance in the tremendous task of learning even a little English, but the failure of even Chinese perseverance has not been rare. Still, on the whole, considering how great a task it is, and how long the road is to a mastery of the English, even to a European the perseverance of the scholars has been most commendable. Of course in this school, there could be no other medium of instruction than English, and English has been the attraction which has drawn the men to the school. I know however they are appreciative of what their teachers have done for them, and are grateful. One of the scholars of our school was a man with a Madonna face timid and gentle in manner, with a soft low voice, and probably of no great force of character. He became greatly attached to his teacher. After she had been teaching in the school one year and a half, the time came for her to return to America. It was a great grief to the man to have her go The week of her departure he carried her a present of guava jelly and Chinese curios, and made an appeal to her to stay in Honolulu. When she told him that could not be, almost in tears, he asked here if she would return soon, if he would save his money and send it to her to pay her expenses back. In grateful appreciation he had kept an account of all the hours she had spent in teaching him. She taught him to write, and his hand is almost an exact imitation of her's He joined the Bethel Church before his teacher left, taking in baptism the name she selected for him.

After the school had been in progress some four years or more, it was discontinued for a year, and reopened again about two years ago. It has now grown to a school of fair size, There are not more than two of the original scholars now attending. One of them, though irregular in his attendance on account of his "too much business," is reading in the Bible and seems to have a fair idea of its meaning True, his pronounciation is unique and Chinese, and some of the words are hardly to be recognized as he embelishes them with extra terms and syllables. He has accepted Christianity, and united with the Church and his children are baptised. There are now over one hundred scholars and over forty teachers in the school. There are regular exercises of singing and prayer in English by the superintendent or one of the male teachers, and in Chinese by one of the Christian scholars, the Creed and Commandments, and usually a short exhotation, or word of encouragement to the scholars from Mr. F. W. Damon, who now has charge of the school with Mr. Atherton. The Lord's Prayer, the hymns and the creed and commandments have been very neatly and admirably printed by hand on cotton cloth, by one of the scholars. An adjustible rack with long arms for hanging them to, was purchased for the school by some of the pupils. Another scholar made a pointer as his contribution. There is now used in the school a book arranged by Rev. Dr. Loomis, formerly a missionary in China, and now laboring among the Chinese in California, admirably adapted for the use intended, having English and its Chinese equivalent side by side. The scholars are respectful and courteous to their teachers. They never show unwillingness to be taught by a woman or a girl. I think it can be seen in some of the scholars that the influence of the school has been to lessen that over-esteem for everything Chinese, which the Chinese carry with them from home. They have learned that all the world are not barbarians

Teaching in the school is hard work, and often discouraging. *But it is genuine Missionary Work.* Those going into the school as teachers should remember that the sowing must be *large* even for a small harvest, and arm themselves with patience and courage. The teacher must work for the Master and leave the result to Him.

Rev. Dr. Manning.—We regret to read the announcement in so many papers of the death of Dr. Manning, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society of London. He was one of the most able, efficient and genial public men of England, in religious circles, a ready and eloquent platform speaker, author of several illustrated works, indeed possessed of great executive ability. Foreign missionaries returning to England, or passing through the great metropolis, found in him a most cordial friend. We shall not soon forget his great kindness during our visits to London in 1870 and 1880. He was always ready to advocate grants for this Chaplaincy and through his kindness many volumes of good reading have gone forth among the readers in this part of the world.

Lecture on China.—The Y. M. C. A. did well to invite the Rev. J. M. Alexander to speak last Monday evening at the Lyceum The audience was good, and the Lecture excellent. The Reverend speaker after alluding to the spread of the Chinese over the earth, but especially over these Islands, dwelt, with much appropriateness upon their national history and peculiar characteristics. He dwelt also, upon their civil service and educational systems, showing that there was much in the history and development of the Chinese national life, worthy of the profound study of the Statesman and Christian. The whole tenor of the speaker's remarks strongly tended to confirm the growing conviction in our mind, that the time had come for the intelligent statesmen of Europe and America, and the Hawaiian Islands, no longer to ignore the Chinese Question, or treat it in a flippant and Kearney style, but view it as one of the vital questions of the day. We hope other Lectures upon the same topic will be soon delivered by some of our thinking men.

DONATION FOR PUBLISHING CHINESE SUPPLEMENT.—As we now issue our second Chinese Supplement, we are rejoiced to learn that this project so far meets with the approval of the readers of the FRIEND, and that donations are forwarded for this special department:

From Mrs Sinclair, Kauai,	$10 00
From A Friend,	10 00
From Rev. W. P. Alexander,	2 00

The Supplement is published for gratuitous distribution, and if continued will add to the cost of the printing of the FRIEND, nearly $200 per annum, hence, donations will be most gladly received for this object.

DONATIONS FOR SAILORS HOME.—From J. S. Simmons and M. Green, $15 00.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.—The State of Massachusetts has established in Sherborn, Mass., a Reformatory for women, at a cost of nearly $70,000 per annum. The 14th Annual Report now lies on our table, and shows that "intemperance and illiteracy," are the two main causes of vice and crime among fallen women of Massachusetts. The Report presents a sad picture for the proud State with Boston for its capital. It is sad to read over the list of crimes for which the inmates are committed. It was our privilege to visit this prison in the autumn of 1880, and witness the efforts put forth by the enlightened state of Massachusets for the reform of the unfortunate aad fallen.

An interesting article will be found in our columns relating to the Chinese Sabbath School, it was written for our Supplement, by a Lady Teacher who has been engaged for years in this department of Christian work. It may be confidently asserted that no species of Christian work, has been more signally blessed of God, than this of teaching the Chinese the rudiments of the English language. The Rev. Joseph Cook never uttered a more truthful saying than this: "bait your hook with an English Spelling Book if you would catch a Chinaman." Persons engaged in this work with the Master's Spirit, do emphatically become "fishers of men." Who is ready to say, in the language of Peter, "I go a fishing?" Our waters are full of fish!

OUR POST OFFICE.—We are glad to read two communications on this subject in the *P. C. A.* from the pen of H. M. Whitney. No one knows better the working of this department of the public service than the writer. To him belongs the honor of initiating our Postal System, and if he had remained at the head of the Department we feel confident it would now be in a different position. Improvements have been lately made, but there is ample room for more. We need the "Order" and "Savings" departments. The public loudly calls for another step in advance. It needs brain work! It must be pushed forward.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 26—Am schr Sadie F Caller, Nanaimo via Hilo
28—Am bk Mabel, Kelley, whaling cruise
Mch 1—Am stmr North Star, Carter whaling cruise, off port
6—Am bk Bounding Billow, Jergnasen, from cruise
8—Am bk Henry Buck, Davis, from Pt. Townsend
8—Am bk Revere, McIntyre, from Nanaimo, B C
11 Am bktne Ella, Brownell, 21 days from S F
13—R M S Zealandia, Webber, 12 days frm Auckland
13—Am stm whaler, North Star, Owen, from cruising
14—Am tern Eva, Paul, 22 days from Eureka, Cal
15—Am tern James Townsend, Wickman, 22 days Eureka, Cal
20—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, 8 days from S F
24—Am bk D C Murray, Ravens, 19 days from S F
25—Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett, 16 days fm S F
26—Br bk Earl Dalhousie, Jarvis, 132 days from London via Azores and Falkland Islands
27—Br bk Lizzie Bell, Moignard, 119 dys fm Liverpo'l
28 Ger bk Atalanta, Mohrmann, 142 dys fm Liverp'l

DEPARTURES.

Feb 25—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, San Francisco
25—Br ship Duke of Abercorn, Binnie, Portland
28—Am bktne Eureka, Penhallow, Pt Townsend
Mch 3—Hwn brig Pomare, Drew, San Francisco
3—Am bk Alaska, Kelley, Whaling cruise
4—Haw'n bk Kalakaua, Diggs, for San Francisco
8—Am bk Bounding Billow, Jergnasen, for cruise
13—Am bk Caibirian, Hubbard, for San Francisco
13—R M S Zealandia, Webber, for San Francisco
14—Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner, for San Francisco
20—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, for Colonies
21—Am bktne, J A Falkinburg, Forbes, for S F
21—Am schr, Anna, McCulloch, for San Francisco
23—Am tern, Sadie F Caller, Larsen, San Francisco
23—Am tern, Jas Townsend, Wickham, Eureka, Cal
26—Am bk Revere, McIntyre, Nanaimo, B C
28—Am bktne Ella, Brownell, San Francisco
29—Am schr Leo, Harrington, San Francisco
29—Am bk Henry Buck, Davis, San Francisco
30—Am schr Eva, Paul, San Francisco

MEMORANDA.

Report of the whaling bark Bounding Billow, Captain Jergnasen.—Sailed from New Bedford August 16th, 1881. After rounding Cape Horn. and cruising, dropped anchor at Payti, Peru; obtained wood and water, and sailed from thence for cruise Dec. 20. Have sighted whales seven different times, and have been successful in capturing whales on six of those occasions. Arrived off Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, Feb. 26, and from thence to Honolulu, arriving off the latter port on tue 5th March. Came alongside the wharf in Honolulu on the 6th, and discharged 350 bbls oil, for transportation. Total catch to Feb. 26th, 370 bbls.

The following report of the lost Jeannette has been received:—"The Jeannette entered the ice near Herald Island September 6th, 1879. Her forefoot was twisted, and from the 1st of January we pumped for 18 months. The vessel drifted to the north-west during 21 months. She was crushed, and sunk on June 12th in latitude 76·15 N., and longitude 156·20 E. She discovered the Jeannette, Henrietta, and Bennett Islands. We made our retreat over the ice to the New Siberia Islands, thence in boats to the Lena delta. Engineer Melville was given charge of my boat by De Long. I was blind. Hearty and intelligent help was rendered by the Russians. Everything possible is being done." The Secretary of the U. S. Navy has designated Lieutenant Giles B. Barber and Master W. H. Schuetze, of the Navy, as officers to assist Engineer Melville in the search for Lieutenant Chipps and his crew; they took passage in the steamship Germanic, which left New York on the 4th February, in expectation of reaching Irkutsk about the middle of March.

Report of R M S Zealandia, Webber, Commander—Sailed from Sydney, N S W, Feb 25rd at 3.37 p m, and arrived at Auckland, Feb 28th at 1.15 p m. Sailed again from Auckland at 5.20 a m March 1st; crossed the Equator at noon March 8th, in longitude 166° 37 W, and arrived off Honolulu March 13th at 2 a m. Had heavy fog shortly after leaving Auckland, compelling us to slow down; encountered in latitude 17° N, 157° W a heavy cross sea from NW and N.E, vessel rolling considerably. —R MCDONALD, Purser.

Report of schr James Townsend, Wickman, Master—Sailed from Eureka, Feb. 21, wind SE, weather rainy and squally, had continued southerly winds to the 12th. On that date encountered heavy rain squalls accompanied with thunder and lightning and which continued until the 13th. From thence to port had light SW winds and calms. Arrived in Honolulu harbor March 15th, 22 days passage. Passed the bark D C Murray Feb. 26, in latitude 37° 24' N, longitude 127° W, and gave Capt Ravens our longitude.

Report of bk D. C. Murray, Ravens, Captain. Sailed from San Francisco Mch 5 at 1.30 p.m., wind fresh N. W. and so continued to the 8th. From thence to port had light variable winds and pleasant weather. Arrived off Maui Mch 20, encountered calms and light airs until the 24th. Arrived in Honolulu harbor on that date, 18 days and 18 hours passage.

Report of P M S S City of New York. Wm. B. Cobb, Commander—Sailed from San Francisco, Sunday, March 12th, at 2 p.m.; at 4 p.m. discharged pilot; arrived off Honolulu, March 20th at 6.45 a m. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th experienced moderate gale with heavy sea from WSW to WNW; remainer of passage moderate winds and heavy NW swell. E. T. PLATT, Purser.

Report of bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett, Master. Sailed from San Francisco March 10th at 10 a.m., had strong S. E. winds for three days then two days of strong S. W. winds. From thence to latitude 25° 30' N. longitude 128° W. had very light trades. On the 23rd and 24th had strong winds from S. with heavy sea. Delayed two days in channel by light baffling winds and heavy rain storms. Made Oahu at daylight on the 26th and anchored in Honolulu harbor same date; 16 days passage.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per H W Almy, Feb 25—James Lamberth, J M Lamberth, Mrs Porter, Wm McKibbin, D MacMahon, J H Winn, T Driscoll, J M Barris, J Skelton, John Rogers, D Holmes.

For Port Townsend, per Eureka, Feb 28—Mrs. Johnson

For San Francisco per Pomare, March 3—A Kruger, J E Sullivan, J Fowler, Yazoo.

For San Francisco, per Kalakaua, March 4—Mrs Anderson and 2 children, J Black, Wm Myers.

From Sydney, per Zealandia, March 13—Dr, Mrs and the Misses Jenkins, J W Betters, A Zimmermann; and 130 passengers in transit for the Coast.

For San Francisco, per Zealandia, March 13—J D Walker, J Brewer & wife, W Sexton, Mrs A C Walkup & child, Rev Father Leonor, W M Greenwood, W L Grieve, Mrs Eckley, E G Hitchcock, R D Walker, N Ashley & wife, W B Madden, W E Foster, T J King, J Fischer, Miss M Smith, J A Buck, Hon C R Bishop, J W Butters, G B Beck, C O G Miller, J Neary & wife, J Hopkins, J F Flynn, A D Githens, M Nolan, F Sperry, J O Spencer, L G Young, J G Raphael, W Madden, W B Morris, J W Gleason, J Wehrsmith, L A Waterman, J Neiss, C Heiss, J J Corney, F Vehling, G Pingel, L Dourman, W G Wood, G Lynch, J Reilly, & 27 Chinese.

For San Francisco, per Caibarian, March 13—J W C Pollard, W Jessett, 2 U S Consul men.

For San Francisco, per W G Irwin, March 14—James Welch, E F Wright, Olivia Byrne, Miss Chamberlain, J L Hittle, — Johnson, J Stewart.

For San Francisco, per Sadie F Caller, Mch 23—C Clark, R Miller, H McLean.

For San Francisco, per Anna, Mch 21—J Stewart, J Taylor, W Henderson.

For Auckland, per City of New York, Mch 20—Leonard Webb.

From San Francisco, per City of New York, Mch 20—Mrs Lederer & child, C L Storrz, Mrs Dickson & daughter, K V D Busche, Mrs W H Wilkinson, J A Rodgers, J H Knowles, E C Murray, B F Tuttle, F C Wickersham, H Dexter, Chas Volberg, C O Berger, John Davis, John Rodgers, S L Coan & wife, Dr R S Spalding, Mr Nagasaki, Mr Wanda, E C Skiskywa, C H Woolmington, Chas Rosenthal, H Miller, Michael Connor, G F Garland, T Shore, J Thompson, Geo W Paty, F Ellis, James Ward, L Delenenx, A J Black, Wm Moore, Wm Hess, F Thunander, W Hardy, Miss M Perry, and 8 Chinese.

For San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, Mch 21—Mrs Feering, W V Haney, Capt H E Luce, Prof Swift, R B Stratton, J F Smith, J Hanson, Karl Nolte, A Schlabrendorf wife & child.

For Nanaimo B C, per Revere, Mch 25—Jas Maxwell.

For San Francisco per Ella, Mch 28—R H Slater, R C Clerk, D McCollum, W Brandes, H Bright.

For New York, per C R Bishop, Mch 30—Mrs Insel.

For San Francisco, per Eva, Mch 30—Mrs Schraeder and child.

From St Michaels, per Earl Dalhousie, Mch 27—95 men, 52 women, 145 children; Portuguese immigrants.

From San Francisco, per D C Murray, Mch 24—Col S Norris, H W Wood, S Newmann, B Groeschel, W I Davies, W Burrill, G B Kelly, G W Kelly, P J Rehn, J Graham, Miss F Robertson.

From San Francisco, per W H Dimond, Mch 27—C R Crane, P S Lowell and wife, Mr and Mrs G H Green and 3 children, S H Green, F Dent, J Weis, H Nutter, A Manchester, E A Brokau.

MARRIED.

MCKENSIE—ANDREW.—Married in Honolulu, March 14th by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. RODERICK MCKENSIE of Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, to Miss HELEN OPHELIA ANDREW of Honolulu.

BRUEGER—OLOLIE.—Married in Honolulu, March 16th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. ADOLPH BRUEGER to Miss KAUHI OLOLIE, both of Honolulu.

JOHNSON—CARON.—In this city on the 19 inst.. by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hermann, J. JOHNSON to MARY E. CARON; both of Honolulu.

DEATHS.

ARMITAGE.—At Honokaa, Hawaii, on the 1st March, of typhoid fever, JAMES W. ARMITAGE, aged 29 years. The deceased leaves a brother and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

LANE.—On Sunday, March 5th, at the residence of his father, Makao, Koolaulos, Oahu, after a painful and lingering illness, W. C. LANE, Jun. The funeral of deceased took place on Monday afternoon at 2 p.m. His parents and relatives, together with a great number of his friends, were present to look for the last time upon the one they loved so dearly.

GLADE.—In Honolulu, March 28th, ALICE GLADE daughter of H. Glade Esq., aged 3 years and 2 months.

Burning of the British Ship "Norval" at Sea.

EXTRAORDINARY BOAT VOYAGE OF ESCAPED MARINERS.

By the steamer Likelike on Sunday morning last there arrived in town, Capt. George Halliday of the British ship Norval and twenty of his crew, who had reached the steamer just as she was leaving Mahukona, after an adventurous voyage of 20 days in open boats, during which they had made their way 2000 miles from the point at which they abandoned their ship. Capt. Halliday reported his chief officer, Frank Anderson and seven of the crew as still missing, the boat in which they were having parted company from the others during the first night after leaving the ship.

The Norval was an iron vessel of 1427 tons register, built at Sunderland in 1873. She was the property of Messrs. T. O. Hunter & Hendry of Greenock. She sailed from Hull on 26th October last and was bound for San Francisco, carrying a cargo 1865 tons of coal. The voyage was without any incident of importance until the afternoon of Tuesday, 28th February, the ship being then according to the captain's estimate in latitude 8 N., longitude 115° 40 W. What then occurred is thus recorded by the first officer in the ship's official log.

"At 4 p.m., on coming on deck my attention was called by the captain to a smoky sort of steam issuing from the fore-hatch, accompanied with a strong smell of gas. On going down below, in between decks and lower hold, found it to be quite cool, with a slightly suffocating smell; ventilations, etc., having been strictly attended to. At 6 a.m.," (March 1st) "went below with captain, found smell of gas to be increasing, with a strong smell of burning wood and coal tar, and more suffocating. Hatch combing, etc., turning a kind of dark glassy lead-color. At 9 a.m. opened main hatch; smoke, steam and strong smell of burning issuing. Found midship stanchion on fore end of hatch to be very hot with a strong heat coming up from between the shifting boards. Called all hands on deck, got all combustibles up from below, blocks, ropes, provisions, etc. Battened hatches down and started the donkey pump to pump water in the hold abreast of main hatch. Reduced ship to topsails, got lifeboats in the davits and ready for sea and started all the pumps to pump water in the hold in the vicinity of the main hatch through holes in the deck made by the carpenter. Got water breakers filled and provisions all ready to go in the boats."

At noon that day the ship was in latitude 10° 34 N., and longitude 117° 39 W. The pumping of the water into the hold was continued throughout that and the following day. On the morning of the 2nd March, the temperature of the coals near the main hatch was found to be 90°, and elsewhere 80°, whilst that of the air and water were at the same time 80° to 81°. At 5 p.m. that day the work at the force pumps was stopped but the steam pump was kept going until 8 p.m., when seven feet of water were found in the well. The three principal hatches were then battened down, the other communications with the hold being covered loosely, the captain expecting that by them and at the masts sufficient ventilation for the escape of gases was secured. The following morning, March 3rd, as soon as the morning watch was set, sail was got on the ship and at five a.m., the pumps were started and kept going until four p. m., when the water in the well had been reduced to two ft. 10 ins. The temperature of the water as it came out was 85° and during the afternoon pieces of cinder and of charcoal and charred wood were constantly coming up with it through the pumps. Some hope was entertained that the measures taken had been successful and the ship was kept on her course. Soon after the men had ceased pumping however, and just as they were going to supper, without warning of any kind a frightful explosion took place. So violent was it that it is surprising that no one on board was seriously injured by it. The chief officer was at the time sitting in his cabin with the log book and a memorandum book of the captain's before him. His cabin was in the middle of the ship under the break of the poop, and had two windows looking out on to the maindeck, with the after hatch, of course, immediately before him. Fortunately he was sitting opposite the woodwork between the windows. The latter were blown in with great violence by the escaping gases, but the mate escaped with only a scratch from a piece of glass on one side of his head. The steward and the carpenter were the only men who got hurt. The former was lying on the cabin table immediately over the hatch of the lazarette, and was thrown up against the beams of the deck, hurting his head. The carpenter was hurt by a blow from the rail of one of the poop-ladders. Both the poop-ladders with their brass rails were blown to pieces, and the hatches were driven up into the air as high as the upper topsail yards.

We cannot give further extracts from the official log because so violent was the explosion that it blew the log book into a corner of the mate's cabin, crumpling up the leaves and tearing out that last written on, and there was too much else to attend to for further entries to be made. The captain's memo. book which contained daily notes to assist the mate in writing up the log was literally blown to pieces, the stiff backs been torn, as if they had been tissue paper. The following terse account of what happened is taken from the record made by Captain Halliday himself in the book in which he kept his notes of his subsequent voyage to these islands.

"At 4.30 p.m., ship exploded bursting up everything. Clewed up and backed mainyard, put two lifeboats into the water with provisions, which lay by the ship all night. At 5 a.m. (March 3rd) took in boats, made sail to try and take the ship as far as possible towards the Sandwich Islands. About 11 a.m., fire was seen issuing from pump-well, got boats out and provisioned. About noon ship getting very hot with volumes of smoke from after hatch and main hatch: got all hands into boats (4 boats) and got to windward of ship, about 1 p.m. Could soon see fire issuing from ship about pump-well and after hatch. Three quarters of an hour after getting all into the boats, the mainmast went over the side; large flame from the main hatch right aft to stern. About 4 p.m., mizenmast went by the board, ship payed off before the wind enveloped in flames. Made sail on boats for the Sandwich Sslands, giving all boats orders to follow and keep close."

Of the boats in which this adventurous voyage was commenced, two were life boats of 26 feet keel. These were commanded by Captain Halliday and the first mate. The other boats were somewhat smaller; the second mate had charge of one, and the boatswain of the other. The following is the captain's own record of the voyage to Hawaii:—

"No word of mate's boat in Kawaihae Bay. I hope he has been picked up by some vessel, as I expected him to get here before me, having to wait on the second mate's boat so much for the first 8 days. The conduct of the crew in both boats has been satisfactory throughout."

* * * * * * *

The following are the names of the officers and crew that were in the two boats which have reached Honolulu: Capt. Geo. Halliday, Donald McInnes, Wm. Gibbons, Geo. Harpley, C. Farminger, Jas. White, Kiton de Suza, Oscar Peterson, Wm. Grant Cook, John Irey, Walter H. Brain, Frederick Bennet, David Thomas (2nd mate), John Kelly, Frank Barwick, John Anderson, Oisterman, Jas. Bradley, Wm. Heron, H. Bordaman, Archibald Hewey.

The names of those who were in the missing boat are, Frank Anderson (1st mate), Jacob Hulbart, Valintini Valenius, Simon Larka, Gustafson, James Martin, Chas. Pierce and Wm. Bingham.

It need hardly be said that Capt. Halliday and his men received every attention at the hands of H. B. M.'s Acting Consul here, Mr. T. Rain Walker, from his brother shipmasters who are in this port, and from many others who interested themselves in this unexpected body of immigrants. They were all lodged at the Seamen's Home, and we understand that several of the men are likely to take employment here. Capt. Halliday having promptly made arrangements to pay them off at this port.

Enquiry of Capt. Halliday, as to whether he thought there was anything in which the character of the coal shipped on board his vessel differed from other coal to account for its firing, led to a negative reply. He informed us that such disasters occasionally occur with all descriptions of coal. When he sailed from Hull his owners had just received intelligence that in another of their ships, the Caithloch, then discharging at San Francisco, the coal had taken fire, although the fire was not discovered until the stevedores began to unload her. The Caithloch's coal was from Dundee, whilst that carried by the Norval was Wheldale Hartley steam coal. It had occurred to him as a probable reason for the combustion of the coal that a great deal of it had been shipped in rainy weather. It was fresh out of the pits, was wet in the railway trucks and was from them turned into the ship in its wet condition. He mentioned that this was the fifth ship that had sailed from Hull during the past eighteen months on which the coals had taken fire. It may be assumed that it is as impossible to discover beforehand a predisposition to spontaneous combustion in coal as it appears to be to predict the calamitious developments of fire-damp which occasionally occur in coal mines. With most qualities of brown coal (lignite) the presence of moisture and atmospheric air is sufficient to incite combustion, but there is nothing on record to show these these circumstances affect true coal in a similar manner.

THE JAPANESE ENVOY.—His Excellency Michinori S. Nagasaki, special Envoy of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to the Court of Iolani, is a gentleman of superior culture. He was partly educated at Annaboine College in Michigan, where he was a student for three years. Subsequently he was appointed to the diplomatic service in London where he remained about six years. During that period he was sent on occasional missions to different parts of Europe. On his return to Japan in 1879, he was appointed Secretary of the Imperial Household Department at Tokio, when he was commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to modify diplomatic etiquette, so as to correspond with that of European Courts. When His Majesty King Kalakaua was in Japan, Secretary Nagasaki was appointed on the Reception Committee to entertain the King. He has now been appointed Special Envoy to the Court of His Majesty, as a bearer of an autograph letter from His Imperial Majesty, and being commanded also to invest H. R. H. the Princess Liliuokalani, His Ex. Gov. J. O. Dominis, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and Hon. C. R. Bishop, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Rising Sun. His Excellency will also have charge of negotiations for the revision of a treaty with Japan. His Excellency is a gentleman of some literary acquirements.—*P. C. A.*

An avaricious man, who can never have enough, is as a serpent wishing to swallow an elephant.

To ride a fierce dog to catch a lame rabbit. (Useless power over a contemptible enemy.

President White says that he will put an end to hazing at Cornell University even if he has to expel every class. This is good talk, and if college faculties would both talk and do the thing the syste of hazing among students would come to an end.—*Independent.*

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THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy. Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

CHINESE CHURCH—Mr. Sit Moon, acting pastor, on Fort street, above Beretania. Services in Chinese language every Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. every Sabbath morning, and at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. every Wednesday evening. Singing School at 6½ P. M. every Friday evening.

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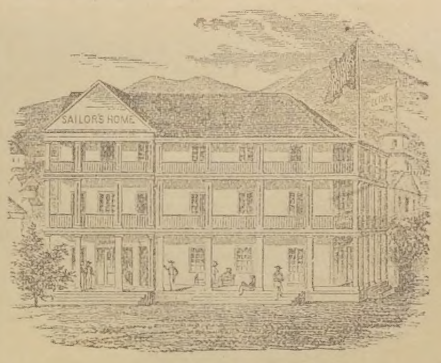

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The Hamakua Sugar Company,
The Waialua Sugar Plantation,
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company,
Dr Jayne & Sons Celebrated Family Medicines. tf

Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Young Men Coming to Honolulu

Are Invited to the Meetings and Fellowship of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Members of the Association will be glad to show kindness to STRANGERS, to introduce them to the fellowship of Christian Churches, to appropriate Christian work, and to Business Companions.

☞The Employment Committee of the Association would feel obliged if Planters, Merchants or others desiring employees would notify them of their needs.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at 7 30 p.m., at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

Young men and especially those recently arrived in the city, are affectionately urged to attend the Sunday evening prayer-meeting, in the vestry of Fort St. Church, at 6:45 P. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Henry Waterhouse; Vice President, Thos. G. Thrum; Secretary, E. Dempsie; Treasurer, C. T. Dillingham.

Reading Room Committee—A. L. Smith, E. Dunscombe, J. A. Magoon.

Editor—Rev. Dr. Hyde, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, L. McCully, G. B. Bishop, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

Entertainment Committee—W. W. Hall, A. F. Judd, T. R. Walker, E. Dempsie.

Employment Committee—P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham.

Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison.—E. C. Damon, S. B. Dole, Rev. A. O. Forbes, Rev. C. M. Hyde, G. C. Lees, H. M. Dow.

Committee on Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, Amasa Pratt, T. J. Lowry, Rev. S. E. Bishop.

Invitation Committee—W. R. Castle, W. O. Smith, J. G. Tucker, J. A. Cone.

Committee to Visit Shipping and Hotels—A. F. Cooke, John M. Oat, W. A Kinney, J. Shaw, O. B. Thatcher.

Committee on Temperance.—E. A. Aldridge, Dr. J. M. Whitney, D. A. Hamilton, C. T. Dillingham, J. D. Tucker.

At the last Y. M. C. A. meeting, March 16, Pres. Hon. H. Waterhouse in the Chair, there were 32 members present. The Building Committe reported that the plans were not yet ready. F. W. Damon gave an account of his recent tour around Oahu with Ho Ah Pui, the Y. M. C. A. Colporteur for the Chinese. The Treasurer reported liabilities of $125 to be met in some way before the end of the year. Dr. Whitney urged that the Sunday evening prayer meetings be made more directly Evangelistic, devoted to the one purpose of rousing attention to the one object of the souls' saivation through faith in Christ's atoning blood. The Chairman of the Temperance Committee, E. A. Aldridge, gave an encouraging report of the Gospel Temperance meetings, held every Saturday evening at the Bethel. Mr. Atherton, Mr. F. W. Damon and Dr. J. M. Whitney were appointed a Committee to ask all the Pastors to preach on the sin of Intemperance, on the last Sunday in April. The next meeting, the Annual meeting, is to be held at the residence of the President, Hon. Henry Waterhouse, Nuuanu Avenue, April 20, at 7.30 p.m. A full attendance is desired. Ladies are invited, as usual at these annual gatherings.

A merchant of San Francisco has presented the Young Men's Christian Association with $6.000 for Evangelistic work.

From the *Pacific*, we take the following item of interest:

"The old saloon in the basement of the Nucleus building, corner of Third and Market streets, owned by Mr. D. C. Mills, and rented by him for the object, at the nominal sum of $25 per month, has been fitted up for Gospel Temperance Meetings, under the leadership of Hallenbeck. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th, the first meeting was held and the place was crowded. Mr. McGranahan was there to sing and Revs. Gibson Nash, Bishop McCoy and others, made short addresses. Meetings will be held every evening at this place for the present.

There appears, for the last time, in this month's paper, the Y. M. C. A. *Committee on the Chinese*. This work is now passed over to the Hawaiin Board. They have made it a distinct department of their missionary work and put it under the management of Mr F. W. Damon. He has taken hold of the work with energy and enthusiasm and hopes for the active co-operation of every one interested in the promotion of Christian life and character. More teachers are needed for the Sunday School at the Chinese Church, held every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. The Y. M. C. A. originated this S. S. work and have helped in many other ways to give the Chinese the benefits of the Gospel.

Three things our Association *ought* to do.
Three things we wish to do.
Three things we ask every member to help us accomplish.

1. *To reach every young man who takes up his residence in the city*, and throw around him the influences of the Association giving him a greeting that will be remembered, and a warm shake of the hand that shall win him at the start.

2. *To reach every young man boarding in the city who is away from home*, and afford him the attractions of the Association and the social companionship of our members.

3. *To reach rich young men who are away from home*, and render such services and attentions as may be needed, or are in our power to bestow.—*Schenectady N. Y. Bulletin.*

The pamphlet, containing the Y. M. C. A. Constitution and Charter, and Roll of Members, will be ready for distribution before the annual meeting. The adoption of the new Constitution cannot, and does not, alter the standing of any who have signed the old Constitution. It has simply put this Association on the same basis as every other Y. M. C. A. in the U. S. and Canada, since the adoption at Portland, in 1869, of the requisitions for active membership, viz:

"*Resolved*, That as these Associations bear the name of Christian, and profess to be engaged directly in the Saviour's service, so it is clearly their duty to maintain the control and management of their affairs in the hands of those who profess to love, and publicly avow their faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as Divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining members of Churches held to be Evangelical. [Active membership and the right to hold office, is to be conferred only upon young men who are members in good standing in Evangelical Churches.] And we hold those Churches to be Evangelical, which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ—the only begotten of the Father, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for us though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree,—as the only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment.

While it is a matter of astonishment and grief that the importation of alcoholic liquors has increased in only the last two years from $124,953 59 to 223 475 71, a rise or nearly 80 per cent, it is also a matter for thanksgiving and hopefulness that the sentiment in favor of a prohibitory liquor law is so strong and so pronounced. The Y. M. C. A. are ready to take action to secure the enactment of such a law. The Planters' Association has voted unanimously in favor of it So great already, is the disorder being caused by the illicit sale of liquor, that no thinking man dares to propose the experiment of free rum, (which has been advocated by some electioneering partisans.) It is gratifying to see so many, who have been helped at the Saturday evening meetings, to look to Jesus as their Savionr from all sin, standing fast "in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free." They know, as they themselves tell us, that their confidence must be that Jesus has hold of them, rather than any boasting that they have taken hold of Him. A Christian's comfort may depend on his consciousness that he has taken Christ for his Savior, but his safety depends on the fact that Christ has called and taken him out of his state of sinfulness and misery There is a steadily growing band of Christian workers from among those, once serving Satan for the bitter wages of shame and ruin, now in the spirit of the Divine Redeemer, and for the love of souls, seeking the salvation of wretched inebriates. We are hoping for great results, when Mr. Johnson and Mr, Hallenbeck shall be here to lead and help us in this work. Who is praying as well as hoping?